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Men's Underwear
Men's Hats
Men's Trousers
AND
Men's Overcoats
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BEREA, KENTUCKY

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday, but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It's very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number of students on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,
D. Walter Morton, Secy. Berea, Ky.

INTERESTING ITEMS

This week our columns are full of the latest news, including that of the Electoral Vote, and of the War in the East together with the various Editorials on the first and second pages.

Page two records a great movement now on foot for the improvement of conditions for children all over the country.

The article, The Farmer-Teacher, under Our Teachers Department on page three is of special interest; also the article, Wash Day Made Easy, on the same page gives pointers well worthy of notice.

Farmers should not fail to read page seven, especially the two articles, Holing up the Vegetables, and Caring for the Calves, which deal with very important topics in a very practical way.

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FEW CHANGES IN
ELECTORAL VOTE
LAST WEEK'S FIGURES PRACTI-
CALLY CORRECT

Wilson Gets Illinois and Roosevelt will
Probably get California.

The electoral vote, according to returns last week, Wilson 431, Roosevelt 85, and Taft 15. During the week these figures have changed slightly, and two or three states are in doubt. Notable changes were that of Illinois from the Roosevelt to the Wilson column, and Minnesota and Michigan from the Wilson to the Roosevelt column. In The Citizen's summary Taft was given Wyoming, but later returns places it in the Wilson column. The figures now as definitely as can be ascertained are by states as follows:

Revised Electoral College Table

State	Taft.	Wilson	Roosevelt
Alabama	12	..	..
Arizona	3	..	..
Arkansas	9	..	..
*California	(Doubtful)	..	..
Colorado	6	..	..
Connecticut	7	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Florida	6	..	..
Georgia	14	..	..
Idaho	4	..	..
Illinois	29	..	..
Indiana	15	..	..
Iowa	13	..	..
Kansas	10	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..
Louisiana	10	..	..
Maine	6	..	..
Maryland	18	..	..
Massachusetts	18	..	..
Michigan	15	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	..
Mississippi	10	..	..
Missouri	18	..	..
Montana	4	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..
N. Hamp're	4	..	..
N. Jersey	14	..	..
N. Mexico	3	..	..
New York	45	..	..
N. Carolina	12	..	..
N. Dakota	5	..	..
Ohio	24	..	..
Oklahoma	10	..	..
Oregon	5	..	..
Pennsyl'ia	38	..	..
Rhode Ind	5	..	..
S. Carolina	9	..	..
S. Dakota	5	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	20	..	..
Utah	4	..	..
Vermont	4	..	..
Virginia	12	..	..
Washington	7	..	..
W. Virginia	8	..	..
Wisconsin	13	..	..
*Wyoming	..	..	..
Total	12	426	77
*Doubtful	..	..	..
California 13...	..	..	..
Wyoming 3	..	..	..

MORE LOSSES
FOR TURKS
ALLIED ARMIES INVEST CONSTAN-
TINOPLE

Salonika Captured by the Greeks—
Diplomatic Circles Stirred.

Another week has passed, and again the Turks have met with nothing but reverses. The allied armies have pressed their foes back within the outer defenses of Constantinople, thus cutting off Adrianople and a few other garrisoned places from connection with the Turkish capital, and all means of succor. Repeat dispatches have been received, which state that Adrianople has fallen, but these have not been confirmed, though it is not thought that the garrison can hold out many days.

Salonika, a Turkish stronghold in Macedonia, was captured by the Greeks the 8th inst., crown Prince Constantine receiving the surrender of the 25,000 Turks, and paroling them until the end of the war.

This is the most notable victory accredited to the Greek contingent, and is of as much importance to them as the capture at Uskati to the Servians. There is great rejoicing throughout the nation. A Greek governor has been appointed, and the king has gone to visit the captured city.

Early accounts contain reports of the slaughter of the Christians by the Turks, but these have been denied. There have also been persistent reports of a reign of terror in Constantinople, the Turks being charged with the massacre of foreign

(Continued on Page Five)

CASH BASIS

For some time the stockholders of The Citizen have been debating the matter of adopting the cash basis for subscriptions, and along with it the policy of stopping all subscriptions at the end of the time paid for whether notified by the subscriber to do so or not. As intimated in an editorial, a few weeks ago, the arguments on both sides of this question were being weighed, and the result is that we are authorized to announce that no more credit subscriptions will be received, and that as soon as proper notification can be made, or about December 1st, we shall begin to stop subscriptions on expiration.

There are four good reasons for this change in policy:

1. It is much less trouble to handle a cash subscription and less costly from the standpoint of office or agent's work.

2. Even if our subscription list should be somewhat smaller, the receipts will no doubt be larger owing to the fact that some few people subscribe with no intention of paying, and others who are at the time well intentioned and perfectly honest, do not pay, the cost to us, of the endeavor to collect, in many cases, being much more than the price of the paper.

3. On the credit basis it is necessary not to discontinue some subscriptions after expiration, and, if some, then all. Consequently the paper often loses a year's subscription, the subscriber failing to realize that he is both legally and in honor bound to pay if he does not notify the office that he wishes his subscription discontinued.

4. "Pay as you go" is the best policy in every line of business, and it works as well for the buyer as the seller. And there is the least reason of all why it should not apply to the newspaper business.

In letters to all of our subscribers who are in arrears we have recently urged that they get on the paid up list, anticipating the time when we should adopt this new basis, and the response to this request has been generous, so that the number of our cash subscribers is constantly increasing, while the unpaid list is dwindling. We hope by the end of the month to have an altogether paid up list.

We urge all subscribers, therefore, to look at the date on the address of their Citizen to see if they are on the paid up list, and if not, to remit as soon as possible. The Citizen goes to press this week on Thursday morning, November 14th. Any subscription, therefore, with the date previous to November 15th, 1912, is on the unpaid list, and there is due us one of two things—a notice to stop or remittance for the new year.

TAFT A VICTIM

History will deal much more sympathetically with Mr. Taft than did the popular majority at the polls, and its verdict will not be long delayed. Blameworthy as he has been in some respects, the fate that has overtaken him was not deserved. There will be a revision of the popular judgment as to him and it will be tempered by knowledge and sympathy. Some revenges that appear to be successful are dearly paid for in time.

As President, Mr. Taft will leave a record of many triumphs and a single conspicuous and fatal blunder. He has been a constitutional magistrate, governing by law and not by caprice. He has given us the greatest Supreme Court since the days of Marshall and Story. He was the first President to enforce the criminal clauses of the Sherman law. He has urged the reform or judicial procedure. He has powerfully supported the cause of arbitration. He has worked for reciprocity. He has suppressed jingoism. He has promoted civil-service reform. He brought about the corporation tax. He has had regard for economy.

Mr. Taft's stumbling block has been the tariff. He signed the Payne-Aldrich bill which he should have vetoed, and he vetoed the non-partisan bills reducing the cost of living which he should have signed. No doubt he deserved punishment for these errors, but not at the hands of men calling themselves high-tariff Republicans, not at the hands of States like Pennsylvania, not at the hands of industrial oligarchies like Rhode Island.

Judged either by his virtues or his mistakes, here is a President who has met unmerited humiliation. Defeat was necessary and inevitable, but only by treachery and ingratitude could it be made so overwhelming as to amount to a stigma.

We believe that an informed and charitable public opinion will presently transfer this reproach from the man to the system. The man will be remembered for the good that he has done. The system, of which he has been the most notable victim, will be destroyed.

—NEW YORK WORLD.

WORLD NEWS

General European War Feared—An-
other Mexican Revolt—Europe
Likes Woodrow Wilson—Ambassa-
dor Bryce Resigns.

EUROPE THREATENED WITH
GENERAL WAR

The situation in Europe is becoming intense over the Balkan War. The six great powers are in two camps, the triple alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) being opposed by the triple entente (France, Great Britain and Russia.) The triple alliance is inclined to favor Turkey, while the triple entente is more friendly to the allies. Austria-Hungary leads on the part of the alliance, her grievance being that she cannot allow Servia to have an Adriatic port.

ANOTHER MEXICAN REVOLT

Mexico is threatened with another revolt, this time Gen. Trevino being suggested for provisional president. The Zapatist outlaws favor the introduction of the guillotine as a means of making way with their political opponents.

EUROPE PLEASED

Europe in general is pleased with the election of Woodrow Wilson last Tuesday. London papers speak in high terms of the president elect, while expressing sympathy with Pres. Taft and in a measure justifying Col. Roosevelt's course. In Berlin the success of the Democrats is hailed with delight. Paris is also pleased and predicts a successful administration.

AGED DIPLOMAT RETURNS

The British Ambassador to the United States, the Hon. Jas. Bryce, has tendered his resignation, and will soon return to England. Mr. Bryce is held with high esteem in both countries.

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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CHRISMAN
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STOVES and RANGES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Exclusive agent for "The Foster Line"

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"THE FURNITURE MAN"

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Cruisers Dispatched to the Dardanelles—Politicians Suggest Cabinet for President Elect Wilson—"Uncle Joe's" Days are Numbered—Four States Join the Woman Suffrage Column—Hooper Has Made Good—President Taft Rallies Defeated Forces.

WILL PROTECT AMERICANS

So serious is the war situation in the Balkan region that the United States government is hastening cruisers Tennessee and Montana to Turkish waters to protect American citizens.

UNCLE JOE DEFEATED

Uncle Joe Cannon succumbed to the landslide last Tuesday being defeated by Frank T. O'Hair. Uncle Joe is called the "old gray wolf" in Danville, Ill., and it was thought that he had a lifelong job at Washington, but he will probably never return to Congress after the coming session.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VICTORIES

Whether women should be given the right to vote was passed upon Tuesday in five states with an affirmative vote in Michigan, Oregon, Arizona and Kansas, and a negative vote in Wisconsin. There are all told, ten states in which women have the same right at the polls accorded to men.

HOOPER RE-ELECTED

Gov. Hooper was re-elected in Tennessee. His majority over MacMillan, Democrat being between five and ten thousand. It is thought that Patterson will fail of election in the United States Senate.

CABINET MAKERS BUSY

Gov. Wilson's troubles have begun, the different factions in his party presenting a slate for his cabinet. The clamor for an extra session is also pretty loud, but the president-elect so far maintains a discreet silence, saying that his first word will be his official announcement, and that he proposes to be a good listener. He has declared now for a va-

Continued on page five

Continued on Page Five

NOW IS THE TIME

to see us about your Roof. Winter will be here soon. Orders are coming in fast. The price of steel is advancing rapidly. The Best Time is Right Now. Drop us a card in order to get you on our list.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Mgr.

We have the goods—the quality of workmanship and the right price. \$5.

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	60
Three Months	35

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The date after your name on label shows what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHEWING GUM

A few weeks ago we had an editorial on ugly habits, but did not by any means exhaust the list.

A habit that is said to be peculiar to Americans, and which lowers them in the estimation of cultured people of other countries is the chewing gum habit—too habit, as it used to be called.

This habit has become so notorious with American women that it is said Londoners pick them out as they go in small or large companies along the streets, and exclaim to each other, "There go the gum chewers."

In some portions of the country and in some towns this habit is more prevalent than in others. It is not an uncommon thing in some places to see women, girls, and little children coming into church late, busily engaged chewing a cud, and they may sometimes be seen to catch the gum between their teeth, and pull it out in thin strings in order to attract particular attention, or is it to increase the flavor?

On trains the cud chewing habit is very common, no trip for a shorter or longer distance yielding its due amount of pleasure, unless the mother and all the children are well supplied with chewing gum. And the habit is even known in schools, and prevalent in spite of all injunctions to the contrary, and regardless of the composition of the stuff chewed.

It is an exceedingly ugly habit, but, of course, only a man who never has befouled his mouth with tobacco, and soiled the floors, the hearth, the fire place, and the sidewalks with his besmeared, can afford to squeal. One can be more nearly decent chewing gum than tobacco, for the gum chewer does not have to spit.

FIGHT DIRT IF YOU WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a contributor writes about the material value of cleanliness on a farm. Following is an extract:

"The clean pigsty—oh, pigsties can be kept clean; my father raised Cain if the piggies on his farm were allowed to get dirty—conduces to healthy pig mothers and pig children. "Clean stalls for horses make horses look better and sell better. A clean stall makes a better horse."

"Go to the cow-barn. The farmer who lets this place get dirty—which above all others should be kept clean,—the farmer who compels his own cows to wallow in filth, is a failure. He has difficulty selling his milk. His cows do not keep in condition. His hired man, he himself becomes slouchy and slovenly and careless in other work, if he has to milk cows in a dirty, filthy stable. Dirt gets into his blood."

"We learned long ago that chickens do fifty per cent better if the hen-house is kept wholesome, if the chickens are given half a chance to keep themselves as clean as they would do in their natural wild state. The chickens are trying to earn money for us."

"Then tools. The plow thickly coated with rust is a dirty plow. The mowing-machine permitted to stand unprotected in the open or half protected in a shed which is falling down, when not in use, gets rusty; and no amount of oiling and greasing can put it back in as good condition for business as it would be if it were properly housed after mowing is done."

Might Be Good Idea.

It is distressing to think of the waste of time and money, and sometimes temper, which could be avoided if education in housekeeping were recognized as a part of the school curriculum.—Exchange.

TO GET RID OF BLUES

Will Power is a Sure Cure to Drive Them Away

How often do you open your eyes in the morning upon a day whose outlook seems really too discouraging to be faced, when the whole world seems a mixture of lampblack and bluing, when your friends are viewed with a jaundiced eye and your family seems sadly in need of reformation, when the air you breathe seems laden with microbes and the sunlight is filtered through a cloud of woe and your thoughts about life in general are unfit for publication?

What is the matter with you? What is the difference between yourself of yesterday and yourself of today? "Oh, well," you say, "I've got the blues; that's what's the matter with me." And you assume the air of one who walks alone, shrouded in your own exclusive individuality; the laughter of the light hearted sounds ribald in your ears, and doom and despair and canker and grief are your portion.

In such a state of mind how disgusting to be told that your blues are only a poison generated by your emotions and highly injurious to your tissues if you persist in them. "But how can I help being blue?" you whine. "It's a condition of the mind."

"Not at all," says the scientist; "it's a condition of the body. You have eaten imprudently, or you have missed your regular exercise, or your meals have been irregular. None of these?"

Then you have been under the influence of some emotion of anger or worry. Don't you know that a continued state of hatred will profoundly modify tissue and all physiological functions? Don't you know that the ptomaine generated by hatred is one of the deadliest poisons known to science and that on the other hand, the cheerful emotions are nutritive and healthily stimulating?"

To use the actual language of science, "the primary cause of the blues may be vested in some weak or diseased organ of the body which is manufacturing ptomaines." The primary cause may be in the mind from social, domestic, financial or religious causes, but in the will alone may the cure for the blues be found.

Since our bodies are under the absolute control of our wills it is only necessary to direct the will to drive out of consciousness any disturbing emotion or conviction, and the bodily state corresponding to it will at once be driven from the body.—Ex.

WE ARE BEING MADE.

In one of George Macdonald's books there is this fragment of conversation:

"I wonder why God made me," said Mrs. Fahir bitterly. "I'm sure I don't know where is the use of making me."

"Perhaps not much yet," replied Dorothy, "but then he isn't done with you yet. He is making you now, and you don't like it."

Dorothy's philosophy, could we get it deep into our hearts, would greatly help us.

We must learn the lesson that the problem of this life is not in escaping hard and painful things, but rather in getting out of such experiences a realization which should make the heart gentle and the life sweet.

We must learn that we are not made, but only in the process of making.

Therefore we ought not to complain at the strokes of the chisel that is fashioning us.

A recent writer tells the legend of "The Complaining Diamond." The rough stone cries out under the blows of the lapidary: "I cannot understand. Why should I suffer in this way?" The lapidary replies, "Wait; what thou knowest not now thou shalt know hereafter."

And out of all this came the famous Kohinoor to sparkle in the monarch's crown.

The Master of Life holds the mallet, and he clips away what is necessary to grave his own features on the stubborn stone. We feel only the sharp edge of the chisel.

Even God (let us say it reverently) cannot make character in a day.

We complain of his slow making of us because we forget it takes time and much fashioning for the finished work.

The young man makes a failure. He cannot see that it may be the making of him. One may succeed too easily and quickly. One may fail to learn his limitations, or to know the world as it is, or his work.

All who have succeeded permanently have suffered the blows, the grindings, the polishing which the Kohinoor had to undergo.

We are being made.

And to all of us there is the teaching of Dorothy's philosophy and the complaining diamond. We who are older bear upon our cheeks and brows the marks of the chisel. Sometimes the strokes were delicate and sometimes sharp. They were needed to make us what we are.

It is God's slow process.

What we may be doth not yet appear, but we know that the hand of the Artist and the pattern are Divine.

Extinct?

What has become of the old-fashioned boy of whom it was claimed that he was double-jointed? There used to be one in every neighborhood.—Topeka Capital.

DISPLAY TO COST MANY THOUSAND

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT AND CONFERENCE AT LOUISVILLE NOVEMBER 21-30.

TO BE HELD IN BIG ARMORY

For The Redemption of the Young of the Present Generation and Future Generations Great Meeting Will be Held.

The Kentucky Child Welfare Conference and Exhibit, designed for the ultimate redemption of the children of Kentucky, even until the third and fourth generations and primarily designed for the reclamation of these children of the present generation, will be held in the commodious First Regiment Armory in Louisville, November 21-30. The exhibit proper will be in session ten days. The conference will be in session three days, November 25-27 and the conference will be held in the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Broadway, one of the most convenient meeting places in Louisville.

That the child is father to the man is the belief of those back of the Child Welfare Exhibit, and to give the child at least an even break for health, lib-



THIS LITTLE PIG

This little child made Irish lace
This little child made flowers
This little child made willow plumes
This one held baby for hours



er used there were used in Chicago, and in addition \$50,000 was expended. Their efforts were rewarded by an attendance of 410,000. Exhibits have been held in Kansas City and Northampton, Mass., and are to be held in St. Louis and Montreal. Then Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit has secured nearly \$4,000 so far, but much more is needed. Donations may be sent to the Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit at the Armory.

The Child Welfare Exhibit has been accorded the hearty co-operation of the Board of Health, Board of Tuberculosis Hospital, various charity organizations and the churches. Statistics have been looked up, information of technical character furnished, reports on local conditions in various branches have been submitted and tabulated after being verified. The various committees total 230 men and women. But, as is usually the case where committees are appointed, a few active spirits do the work and the others come strong on the suggestion end. That the workers, the real workers, have been unremitting in their efforts is shown by the splendid results achieved.

On Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, November 22-23, the Historical Pageant given in Central Park in May, 1911, will be repeated.

The directors and managers of the Louisville Exhibit have been preparing for their great task since the National Child Labor Association held its annual convention in Louisville last January. The enthusiasm and inspiration aroused at that time has been productive of such excellent results that Dr. Strong unhesitatingly asserts that the Louisville Exhibit will be the most enjoyable and successful in the history of the entire movement. She has secured the services of 500 young Louisville girls who are studying their various parts and will devote their full time during the week of the exhibit to explaining the various exhibits and giving information and guidance to visitors.

Scope Comprehensive.

Everything that relates to the child, and through the child to the parent, will be dealt with. To epitomize the exhibit it will consist of screens, moving pictures, live exhibits, model dairy, model tenement, free clinics, model dining-room and kitchen, dirty and clean barn, model playground, demonstration of the work done at the School for the Blind and the Babies' Milk Fund will have a booth which will be in charge of a trained nurse, where mothers can leave their babies, and where fresh pure milk will be provided.

The conditions and needs of Kentucky children will be shown in the following sections: Health, schools, the child and the law, settlements and educational movement, recreation, industrial conditions, moral and religious life, country life and schools, philanthropy and homes.

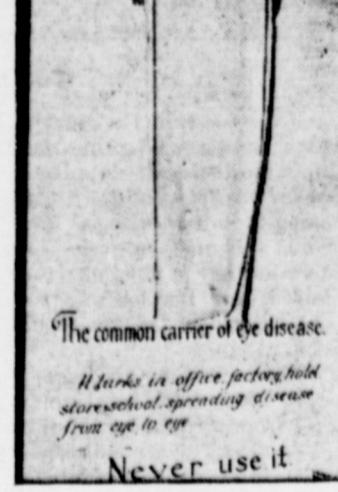
Five hundred volunteer "explainers" working in four-hour shifts will be well drilled in the particular branch they are to elucidate and will give any information desired.

The officers of the Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit are: Mrs. Morris Belknap, president; Mrs. Alfred Brandis, first vice president; Miss Elizabeth Walsh, second vice president; Mrs. L. W. Thompson, secretary; Dr. Anna Louis Strong, director; Miss Adele Brandis, assistant director.

Various committees and subcommittees have been working in their departments and the results already accomplished have been extremely gratifying to those in charge.

Much Detail Involved.

The tremendous amount of detail work attached to such a stupendous undertaking can be grasped only faintly by a visit to the headquarters in the Armory. The only handicap thus far encountered is the very serious one of money. The New York Child Welfare Exhibit shows cost \$100,000 and were visited by 250,000. The screens



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PROGRAM

Child Welfare Conference

WARREN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1.—Monday Morning, November 25, 10 O'Clock.

Prof. B. P. Huntoon, presiding.

A—Opening remarks by the Chairman. "Foods and Feed in Relation to Infants' Mortality."—Dr. J. Rowan Morison. Discussion opened by Mrs. Letchworth Smith.

B—"Preventable Blindness in Kentucky."—Dr. J. A. Stucky, Lexington Ky.; Miss Linda Nevill, Lexington, Ky. Discussion opened by the Chairman.

Monday Afternoon, November 25th, 3 O'Clock.

A—"Eugenics and Sex Hygiene."—Dr. J. B. Marvin presiding.

A—"Eugenics and Child Welfare."—Dr. John G. Trawick.

B—"Sex Education and Hygiene."—Chas. G. Birtwell. Discussion opened by Mrs. P. B. Semple.

3.—Monday Evening, November 25th, 8 O'Clock.

Mrs. Morris B. Belknap, President of the Exhibit and Conference, presiding. Opening Address by the Presiding Officer. Address, "The Community's Obligation to Its Children."—Dr. E. T. Devine, New York.

4.—Tuesday Morning, November

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: CHRISTIANITY'S CHAL-

LENCE.

BY DR. JOHN H. WILLEY.

Text: St. John xiv:11. "Believe me that I am in the Father; or believe me for the very work's sake."

This is the thrice spoken challenge of Jesus Christ to His own age. He is willing to rest His case here in all succeeding ages. He makes His appeal to the facts; the workman is to be judged by the work done. Apelles of Cos drew a straight line across the wall of his neighbor's studio and said to an attendant, "Show this to your master when he asks who has been here." The straight line of Christianity across the centuries could be drawn by the hand of One only.

Let us to-day meet this challenge of the olden time by showing a world without Christianity, and then a world with Christianity. Perhaps, if we believe not the words, we may believe for the work's sake.

Suppose the Christian faith should fail. Suppose we should wake up to-morrow and find that the Bible had been put out of court, that the Christian religion had been voted a fabrication, and the world had decided to abandon it—what would happen? It would be a dark day in history. After the first moments of bewilderment, the days when everything would seem to stand still, then when men began to get their bearings they would say let us get rid of the churches. They are expensive even when considered necessary. What good are they now? The theater and the lecture platform can furnish better entertainment. The opera house will supply better music. And so take away the Bible with its sure words, destroy all confidence in the gospel of salvation from sin and sorrow, and who would care to waste his time in the church service? The word of the pulpit is accepted as the word of God. Not in the eloquence of the speaker, not in the beauty of the music, but in the authority of the message, lies the power of the Church.

And divine worship would cease. What a mighty voice for good would thus be stilled. Note the days when the city of Antioch was mad with revolution because the Emperor had imposed unjust taxes, and the Emperor was eager for vengeance on account of the insults offered by the people.

Several ways are there for locating the ship at sea. By dead reckoning, for instance, when the captain merely judges by the speed of the ship and the direction sailed; by light-houses along the shore when not too far from land, or by the lead if the depth of the sea be not more than 100 fathoms. But when far out on the voyage the only sure method is by observation of the heavens. The sextant for the altitude of the sun, the chronometer for Greenwich time, the nautical almanac for local time, so the chart is marked and so the helmsman gets his orders. In the church and on the Sabbath day we make our observations. We are apt to drift through the week. We cannot always see the stars from the office windows. The sun cannot get down into the cold, yawning canons into which we have turned our city streets. But in the clear light of the morning service we get a glimpse of the old beacons. The mists of self-interest are lifted, the stealthy swish of the currents of compromise and policy may be heard and their power to swerve calculated, and when Monday morning comes we are bearing away again toward the seas that lie under the smiles of God.

But you say we should keep our morality even though we lose our faith. We have learned that two and two make four in straight business; that honesty pays; that our social creeds are our social salvation. But our morality is the outgrowth of religion. Men in the Old Testament days made themselves clean that they might come before God. Perhaps they had never been clean before, and they said among themselves, "This is fine let's try to be clean on our own account and see how it feels." The Sabbath day was observed in deference to the wishes of God and found to be essential to the wants of man. What ground of morality is there except in the fact of God? Why should not the man who is stronger than other men take what he wants and so possess all? Your Emperor, your Czar, does he desire your farm or your vineyard; does he covet your wife or daughter; does he resent some indignity? Then let him do as pleases him. True, but there is a higher law, and its interpreter is Conscience and its headsmen are Remorse, and all this couples back to the consciousness of God which lies deep and definite in the human heart.

Discredit the Christian religion and some other form of faith will take its place. It is impossible to keep our human nature unrelated to the divine. We must keep our windows open toward some sunrise. We must find some staircase winding upward toward the stars, even though it be a broken one.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union)

ALCOHOL IS BANEFUL POISON

While it Furnishes Temporary Heat and Energy It Eats and Destroys Tissues and Organs.

"A true food will yield heat and energy without any harm to the organs and tissues of the body. Alcohol, while it yields heat and energy, acts at the same time as a poison. This may be illustrated as follows: It is well known that when sulphuric acid and water are mixed together in about equal parts, the mixture will become very hot. This acid will also corrode and eat up iron. Suppose, now, that an engineer should adopt the plan of mixing sulphuric acid with the water in the boiler when he wanted to get up steam. The water would be rapidly heated, and, to an ignorant person, this would seem to be a good plan. It would soon be found, however, that the material of the engine was being rapidly destroyed by the acid, and either this method of getting up energy would have to be discontinued or the boiler would soon need to go to the shop for repairs or be abandoned altogether."—Dr. Culler.

Alcohol corrodes and "eats up" the organs and tissues; it injures the delicate machinery of the body and finally destroys it so that the body decays and disintegrates.

MAKES HIS TONGUE WIGGLE

Young Man Given Ordinary Drink of Whisky Loses Control of Himself and Talks Too Much.

Speaking at a temperance meeting in England recently, Dr. W. A. Chapman, M. P., said: "Let us suppose a strong, healthy young man were to come into this room, and we were to do what would be a wrong thing—give him an ordinary dose of whisky—what would happen? He would come in, say, shy, diffident and reserved, as became a young man. First of all we would notice that he lost his shyness, reserve and self-restraint, and perhaps began to talk. He would want to do all the talking. He would be talking all the time. He would begin to talk about subjects he would never mention if something very strange and disturbing had not occurred. He is, perhaps, a bank clerk, and talks of the private affairs of the bank. Why does he talk? Because he has lost his control over the layer of brain-cells which preside over his self-restraint."

REMOVING BARS FROM BOATS

Managers of Excursion Steamers on Great Lakes Banishing Sale of Intoxicating Liquor.

Excursion steamers on the Great Lakes are banishing the sale of liquor. Concerning the action of the managers of these boat lines the Detroit Journal says: "One company after another has removed the bars and has adopted strict regulations against even allowing intoxicated persons to board the boats. This action means that one old theory of the excursion business, that it must cater to the gay crowds, has been exploded. The first big boat that sailed without a bar proved that while license and freedom attracted a few it repelled many. The general public is temperate and orderly as is good morality and good sense to cater to this majority."

Decrees Worth While.

"How the church dealt with drunkards in the third and fifth centuries may be learned from the following decrees: 'All Christians must guard themselves by all means against the great evil of drunkenness, from which all vices emanate. Wherefore we have decreed that he who should refuse to avoid the evil must be excommunicated until he shall have made satisfying amendment.'

"Another decree reads thus: 'No one can be a competent master of his body and soul who shows himself, whilst in the captivity of wine, a stranger to all senses, and allows himself to be led by the bent of his passions whilst the mind is defective. Such a one generally runs the risk of committing sin or crime before he knows it, but this ignorance does not excuse from guilt.'

Bad for the Nerves.

Nerves are undermined by alcohol and endangered by the use of alcohol from youth up.—Emperor William of Germany.

Listen, boys! If you aspire to run a motor car or an airship; if you would be a captain of industry; if you would make good in any business or profession, train your nerves to be strong, steady, and obedient.

An Election Day Hint.

Ten-year-old Dolly gives a practical suggestion for Christian voters who have been praying lustily against the saloon for "lo! these many years," but who never vote for the party which purposes to "smash the trap," because they don't like to "throw away their vote."

"O Lord, do not let the birds get into Robbie's trap—O! I know they can't—Amen!"

"Dolly," said her mother, "what makes you so certain?"

"Cause I smashed the trap."

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

The Farmer-Teacher

Last week I took a trip into a distant County to attend a Farmers' Institute. Not knowing the community, and knowing the attitude of farmers, too often, in regard to meetings of the kind, I felt uncertain as to the number of people we would meet on our arrival. A drive of 21 miles separated our railway station from the place of meeting, so it was nearing twelve when we came in sight of the village where the meeting was to be held. Quite to our surprise, and much to our joy, we saw buggies, wagons, horses and people in plenty, and the church where the sessions were held was well filled within a few minutes after it was known that the speakers had arrived.

Now we need that young man duplicated in about ten thousand communities throughout Kentucky. There is not pay enough in country school teaching at present to justify a good man in giving his time to the work, but if the teacher has a good small farm, and knows how to run it upon a scientific basis, the two enterprises, the school and the farm, will make him not merely a good living, but what is far more important, a chance to invest his life in a way that will count for the very most.

Some think that it is not possible for a man to do two things and do each well, but I know that it is. A man can be a farmer all over while on the farm, and just as intense a teacher when in the schoolroom. Will he carry the spirit of the farm into the schoolroom, and possibly some of the odors of the barn? Quite probably, and if so, all the better. We need the farm atmosphere in the school. Too long has the atmosphere of the pedagog been there, driving nine boys out of ten from the school before the elementary course is finished, and making professional or business men out of most of the rest.

Our schools need to become centers of information that will do the most for the producing power of the farm. They must measure their success, not in per cents upon grade cards, but in terms of the bushels and pounds that they will help the farm produce, for the boy and girl crop will keep pace in quality, with the advance of producing power of the soil.

After a very short address outlining the work of the afternoon, all were invited to "Dinner on the ground," that joy of the country community, and of all others who are so fortunate as to be included. And what a dinner! Not half of it was touched, and yet all, including the speakers, you may be sure, did full justice to the feast.

Across the road, in another church, there was an exhibit of local products. There were chickens of good quality, and products of the garden, the orchard, the field and the kitchen that did the soul of one who loves country life good. But I must not go on with the details of the meeting, nor dwell upon the fact that there were ninety-six real farmers enrolled in the meeting, to say nothing of the women and children. I must get to my point, for you may be wondering what this meeting has to do with the teacher.

Well, it does not have so much to do with the teacher as a teacher had to do with it. There was a neat four room frame school house on a hill back of the church in which we met, and in that school, no, rather in that community, there was a TEACHER. I put that word in capitals because there is no way of writing the real teacher too large.

We found, in spite of the fact that the day was Thursday, that the teacher was not only at the meeting and his school with him; he was a very large part of the meeting. Not that the community lacked good men who were capable of taking charge, but because of interest, knowledge and push he was the natural leader.

We found out later that he did not merely teach the school; he taught the community, partly by means of talking and school studies, more, I dare say by the little farm which he owned and operated within less than half a mile of the school house. He was one of those great educational factors, the Farmer-Teacher, and that is why I bring him and his work into this column. He was, I feel sure, a good teacher—the poor ones cannot be community leaders as he was, and I am equally sure that he was a good farmer, for I saw his farm. And that was not all. He took his farming into the school, and invested brains, supposed to be the stock-in-trade of the teacher, in the soil. To make my statement clear by a concrete example, he influenced the school to buy a spraying outfit last spring, and when the time came he and his pupils used it and taught others to use it. The fine apples and pears that were on display showed the results. In addition to this he is the Sec'y of the Farmer's organization, and is planning to hold regular meetings during the year at various places in the surrounding communities. In addition to this he has a scheme on foot to get up a two weeks

so that when the washing is in process. Soak soiled clothes. See that tubs and other things are ready for an early start; also be sure that soap, bluing and other supplies are on hand.

Tuesday.—The special work for this day will be the washing, but it should not be carried on to the complete disarrangement of the family life. Good, substantial meals should be served promptly, as on other days, and the wife and mother should not be so enslaved by the washtub and wringer that she has no thought or attention to husband and children. There is no reason why she should be if the washing has not beyond all reason piled up her work so that it requires almost superhuman effort to accomplish it. While preparing breakfast the laundry fire may be started and the water heated. After breakfast and after the dining table has been cleared the washing can be commenced, and if it is performed in an intelligent way from start to finish it ought not to interfere to any great extent with the ordinary comforts of the day. The clothes were sorted and some of them put to soak the day before. That means a long stride toward an early completion.

C. D. L.



SITE SELECTING CEREMONIES OF HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S COMMISSION TO THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

JAPAN was first of the foreign nations to select a site at America's great Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The extensive area which has been dedicated to the Japanese government display, five acres, will permit the adornment of the grounds surrounding the Palace of Exhibits with wonderful Japanese trees and shrubs, presenting the landscape effects that in Japan have attracted the attention of tourists and nature lovers from all parts of the world. The Palace of Exhibits will cover an acre of ground in the center of this Japanese garden. The Japanese government will spend \$1,000,000.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XIII.—Washing Day Made Easy.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

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Association.

BLUE Monday" might lose some of its terror for the average family if the weekly washing were changed to some other day. Steam laden rooms, odor of boiling suds, an untidy house from kitchen to attic and "pickup" meals all day, combined with the accumulation of duties and cares since Saturday, make Monday a disagreeable day for everyone. Whoever established the custom, of setting Monday aside for a "wash day" made life just a little harder than necessary in scores of homes. And yet so firmly established has the custom become that it takes genuine courage to break away from it and wash on Tuesday instead. When you think about it, how much more suitable Tuesday is for the work than Monday, which, following a day of rest, finds the whole house more or less disarranged!

It is rarely possible and sometimes quite unwise to attempt to outline any housekeeper's work for her. One must know conditions and be familiar with the life of the family before being really competent to arrange the routine of domestic affairs. But for the benefit of the woman who has everything to do for her family and who perhaps is not wholly satisfied with her present plan let me present this program for at least Monday and Tuesday:

Monday.—Put the house in order. Plan the meals for Tuesday and do extra baking for that day. Get the laundry ready for washing. That means look over the soiled clothing and do the necessary mending. Tears and broken seams increase in washing. Take out stains. It is much easier to do this before washing than after, and there is more time the day



HANDY LAUNDRY STOVE.

before than when the washing is in process. Soak soiled clothes. See that tubs and other things are ready for an early start; also be sure that soap, bluing and other supplies are on hand.

Tuesday.—The special work for this day will be the washing, but it should not be carried on to the complete disarrangement of the family life. Good, substantial meals should be served promptly, as on other days, and the wife and mother should not be so enslaved by the washtub and wringer that she has no thought or attention to husband and children. There is no reason why she should be if the washing has not beyond all reason piled up her work so that it requires almost superhuman effort to accomplish it. While preparing breakfast the laundry fire may be started and the water heated. After breakfast and after the dining table has been cleared the washing can be commenced, and if it is performed in an intelligent way from start to finish it ought not to interfere to any great extent with the ordinary comforts of the day. The clothes were sorted and some of them put to soak the day before. That means a long stride toward an early completion.

The Order of the Wash.

One reason why there are so many indifferent laundresses and so much inferior laundry work is because little or no attention has been given to difference in fabrics. Cotton, linen, silk and wool are practically treated in the same way. The same kind of soap is used for all. They are washed in water of the same temperature. Sometimes they are washed in the same water. They are given the same amount of rubbing and equally indifferent rinsing.

In sorting the clothes arrange them in five piles as follows:

Table linen and fine muslins.

Colored cottons and stockings.

Soiled towels and cloths.

No one questions that soaking the clothes loosens the dirt and makes the washing easier, but only white clothes or fast colors can be treated in this way, and it is not well to soak all

kinds of white clothes in one tub. After soaking in cold water to which a good naphtha soap or washing powder has been added little or no rubbing will be necessary before putting the clothes in the boiler. Kerosene used in small quantity in the cold water in which clothes are soaked makes the washing easier. The success of laundering also depends on the kind and amount of soap used. For wool and silk articles use only a good white soap containing very little alkali or acid. Both these chemicals have an injurious effect on silk and wool. Soda makes woolen garments yellow, makes the fiber harsh and less elastic. The fiber of wool is composed of numberless sections, or sheaths, each with more or less jagged edges and each one growing out of the other. These sheaths form a tube which, with its jagged edges, explains the reason for shrinking. Diluted acids roughen the wool fiber; strong acids disintegrate it. Chloride of lime injures the fiber even if cold; used hot, the fiber is destroyed. Ammonia has the least injurious action on wool, therefore is the most satisfactory agent for cleansing it.

Silk is a strong, elastic, lustrous double fiber. All alkalies act upon it, according to the kind, strength and temperature of the solution and the length of time the silk is left in the solution. The luster is first lessened, and the fiber is finally dissolved. Dilute acids roughen silk and strong acids ruin it. Thus it will be seen that all garments of silk and wool should be washed with only the mildest soap. This should be made into a solution by cutting the soap into thin slices, dissolving in hot water and adding to the suds in which the garments are to be washed. This method is much better than rubbing the soap directly on the garment. Both silk and wool are injured by dry heat. Silk first stiffens, then breaks, so that the water in which it is washed should not be hot. Flannels should be washed in water of the same temperature throughout the process and should be hung to dry in temperature the same as the water. The expansion and contraction of the wool fibers, caused by change in temperatures, make flannel thick. Tepid water and a moderate temperature for drying and the best white soap added to the washing water are simple rules to observe in washing woolen garments.

The vegetable fibers, such as cotton and linen, are of a woody nature, tough, strong and not so easily affected by chemicals. For this reason cotton and linen materials are not so soon spoiled by careless washing as either silk or wool, and yet too much soap, prolonged boiling in dirty water, indifferent rinsing and inattention to stains soon make the best cotton or linen dingy and unattractive. One of the commonest neglects in ordinary washing is that the water is not changed often enough. Garment after garment is washed in water so saturated with dirt that it is impossible to make it remove any more. This washing is followed by careless rinsing in only one water, which does not begin to take out all the soap. If the bluing follows, as it too often does, this rinsing in soapy water, the clothes are very liable to be stained with iron rust. This will almost certainly be the case if Prussian blue is used. This substance is a salt of iron, and with an alkali such as there is in soap changes to iron rust. A simple experiment to determine whether or not you are using Prussian blue is to heat a little of it in a strong solution of soda. If Prussian blue the mixture will turn yellowish red, and iron rust will settle in the bottom of the vessel.

Simple General Directions.

It is more often neglect of little things than carelessness about big main points that makes washing an unsatisfactory task

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

Messrs. Oscar Hayes and Achilles Webb of Red Lick were in Berea, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum of Horse Lick, Ky., made a short business trip to Berea at the first of the week.

The largest line of stoves ever shown in Berea now on exhibition at Welch's. (adv.)

Miss Florence Parker arrived, Friday, from her home in Findley, Ohio, for an extended visit with her sister, Miss Ruby M. Parker.

Dr. John Hays and family of McKee have been spending several days in Berea.

Mr. Herbert Todd who has been in Fettle Creek, Mich., since last spring returned to Berea last Saturday.

Who will win the prizes at Welch's? (adv.)

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bender of Richmond came to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Scrivens', Sunday, for a visit.

Judge Engle of McKee was visiting his daughter, Grace, who is here in school at the first of the week.

Mr. R. J. Hingle made a business trip to Cincinnati, Friday.

Mr. James Hays, the cashier of the bank at McKee and Hon. W. Clark were in Berea at the first of the week.

The big contest is now on at Welch's. (adv.)

The Misses Mary Tatum, Etta Gay and Lonway spent Saturday afternoon in Richmond.

Mrs. C. B. Holder who has been visiting her mother here, returned home, Monday.

Mr. Lynn Lewis and Mr. Wilson who are painting the Court House at Richmond, were home over Sunday.

"Aladdin" is the name of the most excellent Patent Flour sold in Berea. Only at Holliday's, at 75 cents per sack, along with all their other good things to eat. (adv.)

Mrs. Mary E. Vaughn who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. T. M. Ogg, returned to her home at Boone, Sunday. Mrs. Vaughn has been quite sick but is some better.

Mr. O. M. Rader of Paris recently moved to Berea.

SALESMAN WANTED to look after our interest in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Address The Victor Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. (adv.)

THE RACKET STORE

COLLEGE ITEMS

Berea is booming with activities just now in preparing for the Winter Term. Mr. Burgess has an army of men engaged on the new Ladies Hall which will be located on the north side of Big Hill Pike, just west of Dr. Cowley's residence.

A new tool house and dressing room has been erected near the Farm office. The boys, who do manual labor, will have a chance to remove their clothing and have shower bath when they come from their work.

Considerable enthusiasm is shown by the students themselves to make arrangements to welcome newcomers at the beginning of the Winter Term.

President and Mrs. Frost started East, Monday, to attend a meeting of the Berea College Trustees in New York City, to be held on Wednesday, and to visit some of their New York friends.

Professor Dinsmore started to Chicago on Saturday to seek friends for Berea's work, particularly in view of the needs of additional accommodations for the Winter Term.

The new bunkers for the Power and Heat plant are approaching completion.

A small addition is being made to the Hospital so as to provide an additional bath room and additional store room.

The College has purchased the property of the Congregational Church at the head of Ellipse St., and put the parsonage in repair for rental. It will be occupied by Mrs. Porter from Cincinnati. The use of the Church house itself has not yet been determined.

An interesting letter from former Secretary Gamble tells of the pleasant situation of himself and family in their new home at Montrose, Pa. Mr. Gamble has purchased a fine book and stationery store in town,

PRISCILLA CLUB

Mrs. W. H. Bower entertained the Priscilla Club, Thursday, Oct. 31st, in her usual charming manner.

Mrs. Hook read a paper on the "Early Anglo-Saxons" and Mrs. Calfee gave some delightful selections from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

A happy social hour was enjoyed over the tea cups, with the hostess, in the candle lighted dining room which was beautiful in its autumn leaf decoration, designed by Miss Marie Bower.

The next meeting is to be a "Shakespeare evening" with quotations from the "Bard of Avon."

WINTER HOURS

At Union Church and the College

The night services at the Sunday night Chapel and the Union church will be at seven o'clock during the winter months.

The prayer meeting this week will be from seven to eight o'clock.

ANOTHER FIRE

Berea experienced another fire, Saturday morning, about 3:45, when a two story building, a dwelling and shop, all owned by Burt Harrison burned to the ground.

The fire was first discovered in the store building by Mr. Harrison, but was already beyond control. The household goods were all carried out before the dwelling took fire, but nothing was recovered from the store.

Mr. Harrison's loss is estimated at \$600, not covered by insurance.

Mr. Henderson, who occupied the store, carried no insurance on his stock of goods.

The store building, next door, owned by Mr. W. F. Kidd and occupied by Coyle and Williams was saved, owing to a metal covered roof, but was badly damaged.

FOR RENT

Desirable property, six acres of land, house, and all necessary outbuildings just outside the city limits of Richmond on the Big Hill Pike. Property will be rented for one year, and possession given the 20th of December. Address Mrs. Rachel Coffield, 624 South Lime St., Lexington, Ky. (adv.)

The Messrs. M. H. Urner, M. L. McCarthy and R. P. Williams of Cincinnati came down with Rev. H. M. Penniman last Friday to study more closely the workings of the college.

Mr. Frank Vose, the College brick foreman, who has been in Boston for a few months returned to Berea last Thursday night.

Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Cowley left on the fast train last Friday, Dr. Cowley to attend the U. S. Congress of Surgeons to be held at New York. Mrs. Cowley accompanied him as far as Washington, D. C., to visit with friends until his return.

Prof. F. O. Clark and Mr. Wm. Jessie Baird are attending the meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Agricultural Teaching in Atlanta, Ga., this week.

A GOOD MAN GONE

Mr. Anderson Crawford, one of the oldest residents of Berea, died on the 6th inst., aged 85 years, and his remains were buried in the Berea cemetery on the 8th. The funeral services were held in the Christian church. Short addresses were made by Rev. H. Hudson, Mr. A. W. Titus, Prof. J. S. Hathaway, Pres. Frost and Prof. Dodge. The key note was Mr. Crawford's integrity of character and sympathy with all needed reforms.

Never a slave himself, his own labor secured the freedom of his wife.

As a preacher of the gospel his voice always was for education and moral uplift, "What is right," seemed ever his question. He earned the universal respect of his fellow citizens without regard to race. His wife and five of their children survived him and have the sympathy of all.

MEETING OF CLIO CLUB

The Clio Club met with Mrs. Marsh on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1th. Each member had invited several

STOVES

STOVES : stoves : STOVES : stoves

OUR BOYS and GIRLS

FEW CHANGES IN ELECTORAL VOTES

Continued from First Page

The result in Kentucky in general is pleasing to the Republicans. While more than 100,000 short of Wilson's vote, Taft leads Roosevelt by nearly 10,000.

The vote in Kentucky by districts is as follows:

District	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
First	21,442	9,792	4,109
Second	20,107	10,403	6,632
Third	17,981	11,072	8,181
Fourth	21,629	8,796	12,040
Fifth	24,369	3,554	23,914
Sixth	18,955	5,514	5,867
Seventh	24,926	12,700	6,133
Eighth	18,736	8,885	8,015
Ninth	24,884	14,973	9,786
Tenth	8,893	7,739	3,923
Eleventh	10,554	12,657	9,276
TOTAL	212,326	105,853	95,814

PROTECTIVE COLORING.

By Alice Van Leer Carrick.

Emily despised her play frocks. "Just green linens and brown gingham, old grass color and dirt color. Muriel Willoughby's mother lets her wear blue dresses and pink dresses, and lovely white shoes and stockings," she complained, as she sat on the plazza steps.

"Protective coloring, little girl," laughed her uncle, who was making her a willow whistle. "Your mother knows the way you play."

"What does 'protective coloring' mean, Uncle Ralph?" asked Emily, slowly.

"Once upon a time," began Uncle Ralph, not answering her question, "once upon a time there was a green caterpillar, just the color of the grass and leaves he crawled upon. And one day this caterpillar said to himself, 'What a plain little thing I really am! No one notices me, I might as well not be alive at all!' He was so cross that he didn't eat another bit of roseleaf, but instead he spun himself a nice, white, webby cocoon hammock, and slept a long, long time. By and by, when he woke up, he felt different. He wasn't a crawly worm any more. He had wide, downy wings. And then he cried, in the gladdest surprise, 'I'm a beautiful painted butterfly!' Now people will look at me and praise me!" And they did. As he flew, zigzagging over the clover-fields, a man with a butterfly-net cried, 'What a fine specimen! I must have him!' The butterfly was so pleased at this admiration that he let himself be easily caught. He never got away again. Sometimes it's a good thing to be just quietly plain," Uncle Ralph went on; and then, as if to point his moral, wild screams and scoldings came from round the corner. They were followed by Muriel Willoughby, pulled along by an angry nurse, her dainty pink frock covered with mud-splashes, her white shoes dripping.

"Uncle Ralph," asked Emily, suddenly, "Muriel Willoughby didn't have any protective coloring, did she?"

Dolly and Alice.
I'm just a little doll, you see,
So you must not be harsh with me.



Were I to fall I'd break in two;
Then what would little Alice do?
Dear little Alice! She owns me;
I think they say she is but three.
At least, I know she isn't old.
For they don't play with dolls, I'm told.

Dear Alice brings me candy sweet.
She keeps me dressed so very neat;



And when she walks out in the air
She takes me with her everywhere.
We are the best of friends, you see;
I love sweet Alice, she loves me.
Were I to fall and break in two,
What would dear little Alice do?

—Washington Star.

THE "WISE" JELLYFISH.

Few marine animals seem at first glance to betray less intelligence than the jellyfish. Up with the tide and down with the tide, carried along by this or that current, moving with the eddy of a backwater hither and thither, the jellyfish has become almost a synonym for helplessness.

Scientifically, of course, the popular idea of the jellyfish is wholly mistaken, but it is perhaps only in tropical waters that he is found in the perfection of intelligence. In the South Pacific, around the islands of Polynesia, and as far south as the upper portion of the North Island of New Zealand there is a jellyfish who not only knows where he wants to go but is even provided with a sail which he can and does hoist or lower at will.

The sail, like the rest of this curious animal, is almost transparent, but unlike the body of the fish, which is of the usual gelatinous construction, the sail is a membrane almost as hard as shell.

Roundabout the Ellice group the navigating fish is often found with a sail measuring five inches across, and he navigates the shallow island waters with the skill of a Hoohly pilot, steering in and out of snappy places and avoiding obstructions both above and below the surface with unerring skill. Like his cousins in home waters this navigating jellyfish has the power of stinging its natural enemies, and its sting is fatal to fish and dangerous to man.—London Standard.

FEW CHANGES IN ELECTORAL VOTES

Continued from First Page

The result in Kentucky in general is pleasing to the Republicans. While more than 100,000 short of Wilson's vote, Taft leads Roosevelt by nearly 10,000.

The vote in Kentucky by districts is as follows:

District	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
First	21,442	9,792	4,109
Second	20,107	10,403	6,632
Third	17,981	11,072	8,181
Fourth	21,629	8,796	12,040
Fifth	24,369	3,554	23,914
Sixth	18,955	5,514	5,867
Seventh	24,926	12,700	6,133
Eighth	18,736	8,885	8,015
Ninth	24,884	14,973	9,786
Tenth	8,893	7,739	3,923
Eleventh	10,554	12,657	9,276
TOTAL	212,326	105,853	95,814

A careful analysis of the returns is far less reassuring to the Democrats than was first thought, and there is even less comfort for the Progressive party. It is plain that Gov. Wilson will be known as a president by accident, since, in practically no states, except the southern states does he win over Taft and Roosevelt combined. This means that he could not have won over a united Republican party.

In confirmation of this view, take, for instance the vote in New York: Wilson 608,851, Roosevelt and Taft combined 815,349, Taft leading the Progressive candidate by 62,481. New York then may be called a Republican state.

The result in New Hampshire is similar: Wilson 33,333, Taft and Roosevelt combined 48,926, Taft leading Roosevelt by 13,706.

Ohio, Wilson 176,622, Roosevelt and Taft combined 213,030, Taft leading Roosevelt by 42,620. In Rhode Island, Wilson 30,097, Taft and Roosevelt combined 44,145, Taft leading Roosevelt by 11,261.

Massachusetts: Wilson 170,995, Taft and Roosevelt combined 292,407, Taft leading Roosevelt by 12,103.

Connecticut: Wilson 71,836, Taft and Roosevelt 597,791, the Taft plurality over Roosevelt being 33,663.

And so it goes the combined Republican and Progressive vote in nearly every state north of Mason and Dixon's Line being more than the Democratic vote, the difference being that in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and some of the Western states Roosevelt was in the lead of Taft.

It would seem that the Progressives could get but little comfort out of the result, since it is plain that Mr. Roosevelt had sought to influence the National Convention at Chicago as Mr. Bryan did the National Convention at Baltimore, and had used his influence to get a Progressive platform instead of or to forward his own personal ambition to be a third-term president, Mr. Taft or the nominee, whoever he might have been, would have been an easy winner over Gov. Wilson.

The conclusion that one can hardly help from drawing is that the country has not given the Democratic party license to do anything revolutionary, the Democratic victory being due solely to a split in the Republican party, and Mr. Roosevelt being responsible for the Democratic administration. If it is successful some of the glory will be his, but if it is not successful he must bear a fair share of the burden and the people will turn to President Taft and the Republican party in the event of its failure instead of to Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressives.

EASTERN STAR BAZAAR

The members of the order of the Eastern Star will hold their annual bazaar, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 25 and 26, in the building of the Berea Bank and Trust Co.

Eatables of all kinds will be sold. Hot coffee, at all hours. Orders will be filled for cakes if given on those days.

The proceeds go for the benefit of the poor. Patronage kindly solicited. (adv.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN VOTE
Pres. Taft stands second in the state in the recent election, having defeated the Colonel by about 10,000.

NEW TRIAL FOR DOLAN

Thomas F. Dolan who was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter in the Fayette Circuit Court, Oct. 18th for killing Patrick Mooney, has been granted a new trial by Judge Kern on the ground of an alleged prejudicial statement by a juror before the trial.

Dolan will face the Court for the fifth time, the January term, with only one conviction.

PELLAGRA AND HOOK-WORM

ALLIED

Experts of the State Board of Health have announced that there is such a similarity between pellagra and hookworm that they recommend the same treatment for both diseases.

FEW CHANGES IN ELECTORAL VOTES

Continued from First Page

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PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flutter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet-lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elinora Comstock, entering high school, is abashed by her country dress. She spends \$20 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is unsympathetic, and Elinora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elinora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elinora determined to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sintons buy clothes for her.

Elinora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have oil wells dug on her land. The Sintons bring Elinora new clothing.

Elinora is delighted with her outfit. Her mother says she must pay for it. Wesley and Margaret Sinton discuss the girl's affairs.

Pete Corson, a Limberlost frequenter, warns Elinora not to visit the Limberlost at night or go far into the swamp at any time.

Billy, a bright but untrained little chap, with a shiftless father and hungry brother and sister, gets Elinora's luncheon. Wesley, troubled by Corson's warning, investigates.

Sinton finds some one has been spying on Elinora. The girl feeds Billy again. She is "taken up" by the high school girls.

Ish. Tell me the fun and let me help you."

Brownie wiped his eyes.

"I supposed you knew, but I see she hasn't told."

Then the three days' history of the lunch box was repeated with participants which included the dog.

"Now laugh," concluded Brownie.

"Blessed if I see anything funny," replied Sinton. "And if you had bought that box and furnished one of those lunches yourself you wouldn't either. I call such a work a shame. I'll have it stopped."

"Some one must see to that, all right. They are little leeches. Their father earns enough to support them, but they have no mother, and they run wild. I suppose they are crazy for cooked food. But it is funny, and when you think it over you will see it if you don't now."

"About where would a body find that father?" inquired Sinton grimly. Mr. Brownlee told him, and he started, locating the house with little difficulty. House was the proper word, for or home there was no sign. Just a small empty house with three unkempt little children racing through and around it. The girl and the elder boy hung back, but dirty little Billy greeted Sinton with, "What you want here?"

"I want to see your father," said Sinton.

"Well, he's asleep," said Billy.

"Where?" asked Sinton.

"In the house," answered Billy, "and you can't wake him."

"Well, I'll try," said Wesley.

Billy led the way. "There he is!" he said. "He's drunk again."

On a dirty mattress in a corner lay a sleeping man who appeared to be strong and well.

Billy was right. You could not awake

him. He had gone the limit and a little beyond. He was now facing eternity.

Sinton went out and closed the door. "Your father is sick and needs help," he said. "You stay here and I will send a man to see him."

"If you just let him 'one, he'll sleep it off," volunteered Billy. "He's that way all the time, but he wakes up and gets us something to eat after awhile. Only waitin' twists you upside pretty bad."

The boy wore no air of complaint. He was merely stating facts.

Wesley Sinton looked hard at Billy. "Are you twisted up inside now?" he asked.

Billy laid a grimy hand on the region of his stomach, and the filthy little waist sank close to the backbone. "Bet your life, boss," he said cheerfully.

"How long have you been twisted?" asked Sinton.

Billy appealed to the others. "When was it we had the stuff on the bridge?"

"Yesterday morning," said the girl. "Is that all gone?" asked Sinton.

"She went and told us to take it home," said Billy ruefully, "and 'cause she said to, we took it. Pa had come back, he was drinking some more, and he ate a lot of it—most the whole thing, and it made him sick as a dog, and he went and wasted all of it. Then he got drunk some more, and now he's asleep again. We didn't get him."

"You children sit on the steps until the man comes," said Sinton. "I'll send you some things to eat with him. What's your name, souny?"

"Billy," said the boy.

"Well, Billy, I guess you better come with me. I'll take care of him," Sinton promised the others. He reached a hand to Billy.

"I ain't no baby, I'm a boy," said Billy as he shuffled along beside Sinton, taking a kick at every movable object without regard to his battered teeth.

Once they passed a Great Dane dog lolling after its master, and Billy ascribed Sinton as if he was a tree and clung to him with trembling hot hands. "I ain't afraid of that dog," scoffed Billy as he was again placed on the walk, "but on't he took me for a rat or sompin' and his teeth cut into my back. If I'd a done right I'd a took the law on him."

Sinton looked down into the indignant little face. The child was bright enough; he had a good head, but, oh, such a body!

Wesley Sinton reached his hand. They were coming into the business part of Onabasha, and the streets were crowded. Billy understood it to mean that he might lose his companion and took a grip. That little hot hand clung tight to his, the sore feet recklessly scouring the walk, the hungry child panting for breath as he tried to keep even, caught Sinton in a tender, empty spot.

"Say, son," he said, "how would you like to be washed clean and have all the supper your skin could hold and sleep in a good bed?"

"Aw, gee!" said Billy. "I ain't dead yet. Them things is in heaven. Poor folks can't have them. Pa said so."

"Well, you can have them if you want to go with me and get them," promised Sinton.

"Kin I take some to Jimmy and Belle?"

"If you'll come with me and be my boy I'll see that they have plenty."

"What will pa say?"

"Your pa is in that kind of sleep now where he won't wake up, Billy," said Sinton. "I am pretty sure the law will give you to me if you want to come."

"When people don't ever wake up they're dead," announced Billy. "Is my pa dead?"

"Yes, he is," answered Sinton. "And you'll take care of Jimmy and Belle, too?"

"I can't adopt all three of you," said Sinton. "I'll take you and see that

they are well provided for. Will you come?"

"Yep, I'll come," said Billy. "Let's eat, first thing we do."

"All right," agreed Sinton. "Come into this restaurant." He lifted Billy to the lunch counter and ordered the clerk to give him as many glasses of milk as he wanted and a biscuit. "I think there's going to be fried chicken when we get home, Billy," he said, "so you just take the edge off now and fill up later."

CHAPTER X.

Wherein Billy Creates a Sensation in the Sinton Home.

WHILE Billy lunched Sinton called up the different departments and notified the proper authorities, ending with the Women's Relief association. He sent a basket of food to Belle and Jimmy, bought Billy a pair of trousers and a shirt and went to bring Elinora.

"He's half starved. I want to wash him and put clean clothes on him and give him some supper," he said.

"Have you got anything to put on him?"

"Yes."

"Where did you get it?"

"Bought it. It ain't much. All I got didn't cost a dollar."

"A dollar is a good deal when you work for it the way we do."

"Well, I don't know a better place to put it. Have you got any hot water? I'll use this tub at the cistern. Please give me some soap and towels."

Instead Margaret pushed by him with a shriek. Billy had played by producing a cord from his pocket, and, having tied the tails of Margaret's white kittens together, he had climbed on a box and hung them across the clothesline. Wild with fright, the kittens were clawing each other to death, and the air was white with fur. The string had twisted, and the frightened creatures could not recognize friends. Margaret stepped back with bleeding hands. Sinton cut the cord with his knife, and the poor little cats raced under the house bleeding and disfigured. Margaret, white with wrath, faced Sinton.

"He's deader than anything!" broke in Billy. "He can't ever take all the meat any more."

"Billy!" gasped Elinora.

"Never you mind, Billy," said Sinton. "Where did you find him?"

"I've adopted him for the time being. If not longer," replied Sinton.

"Where did you get him?" queried the astonished Elinora.

"Well, young woman," said Sinton, "Mr. Brownlee told me the history of your lunch box. It didn't seem so funny to me as it does to the rest of them, so I went to look up the father of Billy's family and make him take care of them or allow the law to do it for him. It will have to be the law."

"He's deader than anything!" broke in Billy. "He can't ever take all the meat any more."

"Billy!" gasped Elinora.

"Never you mind," said Sinton. "A child don't say such things about a father who loved and raised him right. When it happens the father alone is to blame. You won't hear Billy talk like that about me when I cross over."

"You don't mean you are going to take him to keep?"

"I'll soon need help," said Sinton.

"Billy will come in just about right ten years from now, and if I raise him I'll have him the way I want him."

"But Aunt Margaret don't like boys," objected Elinora. "She won't want him in her home."

"In our home," corrected Sinton.

"What makes you want him?" marveled Elinora.

"God only knows," said Sinton. "Billy ain't so beautiful, and he ain't so smart. I guess it's because he's so human. My heart goes out to him."

"So did mine," said Elinora. "I love him. I'd rather see him eat my lunch than have it myself any time."

"What makes you like him?" asked Sinton.

"Why, I don't know," pondered Elinora. "He's so little, he needs so much, he's got such splendid grit and he's perfectly unselfish with his brother and sister! But we must wash him before Aunt Margaret sees him. I wonder if mother?"

"You needn't bother. I'm going to take him home the way he is," said Sinton. "I want Maggie to see the worst of it."

"I'm afraid—" began Elinora.

"So am I," said Sinton, "but I won't give him up. He's taken a sort of grip on my heart. I've always been crazy for a boy. Don't let him hear us."

"Don't let him get killed!" cried Elinora.

"So am I," said Sinton, "but I won't give him up. He's taken a sort of grip on my heart. I've always been crazy for a boy. Don't let him hear us."

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"So am I,"

SOIL CONSERVATION IS A DUTY

A FARMER OWES IT TO HIS CHILDREN AND FUTURE GENERATION

His Farm Should Be Left More Fertile Than He Found It—Proper Care Increases Soil Fertility.

Our agricultural papers of the present time and of the past have been filled with methods of how to farm better and the money profits to be derived from the use of better methods in farming until now almost every farmer knows how to farm better than he is doing. Hundreds know how to maintain their soil and keep it in better condition than they are doing, and through neglect, indifference and carelessness, are letting soil fertility go to waste.

The great majority of land owning farmers of the United States intend to use the same farm for agricultural purposes the remainder of their life, then turn it over to their children, many of whom will continue to farm the same land. How many of these men ever stopped to think what a great handicap they would be placing on the future prosperity of a child by bequeathing to him a farm worn out in fertility; one on which taxes were high and the producing capacity very low, low in fertility because of years of careless handling? Is it not the duty of every farmer to leave the land as rich as he found it, and in as good tillable condition? Certainly; he owes that to his children and future generations. If a few of the farmers of the past generation or many more of the present generation could fore-

FARMERS SHOULD RAISE MORE MULES

THE PROFITS OF THE FARM MAY BE GREATLY INCREASED

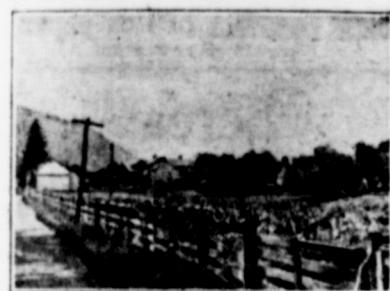
By This Class of Stock Raising—United States Government Needs More Mules.

The South has been the home of the American trotting and saddle horse, but of late years there has been a growing necessity for draft horses and mules, due to the fact that the farmer needs a greater amount of power on the farm to profitably conduct his agricultural work. This can be done in two ways, either by a greater number of horses or through the use of larger horses. The horse-drawn machinery on the farm at the present time is gradually increasing the area which one man farms.

The use of large horses and machinery is a large factor in determining the profits of the farmer. The most profitable farms of to-day have more and better horses and are also



These Mules Sold for \$600.



A Well-Kept West Virginia Farm.

see their posterity eking a bare existence on a wornout farm or trying to put back in that soil some of the lost fertility, they would doubtless be shocked. The country is coming to this if present practices are continued.

The farmer must prevent useless wasting of lands, leaching and loss of manure because they are not stored and spread properly and use a proper rotation of crops. It can not pay to waste plant food which will later need to be replaced with commercial fertilizers.

Too many farmers are priding themselves in the vain glory of a bank account—dollars placed in the bank by robbing the farm. Which is the safest place of deposit, a rich field or a commercial bank? Placing money in the bank by raising one kind of grain crop continuously on a new field and selling the product off the farm, returning nothing to the soil, has but one effect on the land—a short period of profitable tillage.

A comparison can be drawn between the soil and a work animal. Work a mule very hard for a short time and give it poor food and care and its period of usefulness is short and the total amount of labor produced small. With good care and feed the animal will do a normal amount of work every day for many years and the total amount of labor produced is large. Take an acre of newly cleared land and for a few years it will produce a large crop of corn every year, but soon begins to fail, and not many years need be in the series for the yearly average of production to become small enough to make the crop an unprofitable one. With proper rotation of crops and care of the land a crop can be gotten which will be profitable and a series of years will show a profit for the labor of the farmer. You can probably afford to wear out the mule quickly and buy a new one, but the day of buying new land and abandoning the old is over. An animal will naturally die, but soil properly cared for will last forever.

The fertility is in the soil if properly handled and made available. Look at the land in the old countries—England, admitted to have the best farmers in the world, is producing more per acre on her old land than the American is on his newer fields. The Chinese are farming lands which they have tilled for hundreds of years, but there farmers care properly for their soil.

The man who knows he is not properly caring for his land and does not do anything to remedy the evil, is no better than any other man who is robbing the people, whether by a crime punishable by law or not. It is a great wrong to waste the fertility of the soil, for it is the soil which is to furnish the food to this and all coming generations. S. B. NUCHOLS, College of Agriculture, West Virginia University.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Holing Up The Vegetables

Three things are necessary in holing up vegetables and apples. First, they must be kept from freezing; Second, they must be kept comparatively dry; Third, they need ventilation. A very simple method of accomplishing all three of these results is as follows:

A place large enough to hold all the vegetables and apples you wish to put away should be dug out about a foot deep and the bottom should be covered with old boards, puncheons or flat like rails. Then boards, say about six inches wide, or rails should be set up edgewise around the sides so as to be able to make a deeper pile of the vegetables. Put a moderate covering of straw over this floor and then begin at one end to pile up the potatoes. Drive a couple of stakes into the ground along the end of the floor so as to set short boards on edge to pile the potatoes against. When you have got most of the potatoes in, you can tell about how much space they will take, then use more short boards for a partition and pile in your turnips, say, against the other side to hold the boards in place as you fill in the rest of the potatoes. Proceed in this way partitioning off all your different vegetables from each other, and from the apples till all are in place. They may be heaped up two or two

The ventilator at the top can be closed at the ends during extremely cold weather to prevent freezing. Be sure to remember where each kind of vegetable was put, so as to be able to get what you want at various times without disturbing others. When the hole is opened up during the winter to get a supply it should be covered up again very carefully to keep out water and prevent freezing. Two or three weeks' supply should be taken out at once so as to disturb the hole as little as possible.

Vegetables holed up in this way will come out in the spring as nice and fresh as when they were put in, and apples will keep much longer than if left in the open.

Caring for Calves

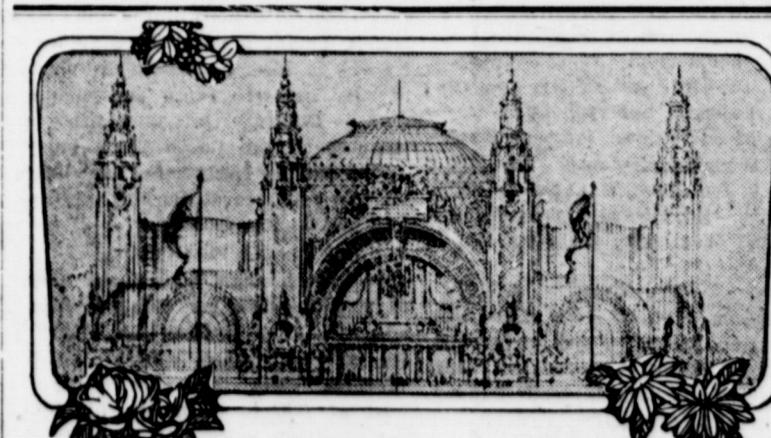
In order to obtain a beef animal of the right form and quality it is necessary to start with the calf. Great changes have taken place in the last few years in the methods of feeding calves. Careful feeders now are agreed that the best way to raise calves is to let them suck for a few weeks then take them from the cows and teach them to drink whole milk first, then begin to mix a little fresh skim milk with it and gradually increase the skim milk until in a few weeks no whole milk is needed. Calves should be taught to eat some grain and bran when only a few weeks old. It is a very good thing to have some flaxseed meal to mix with the bran or other grain, or just stir it into the milk. This meal is a good substitute for cream and is very much cheaper.

If calves are to be raised profitably they must never have a setback in any way, for it takes both time and money to make up what was lost. The general care of the calves as regards shelter, good clean water and pasture (clover pasture is the best) is of nearly as great importance as the feeding. Be sure the calves have a shelter to go into when it is cold or rainy. If there is not barn room a shed should be built, something after the order of the one described in The Citizen, Oct. 24th.

It takes much less feed to keep them in good condition if they can stay in a warm place, and it is even more important to shelter them now in the fall before they are used to cold weather than later on when their systems have become adapted to the cold.

One of the cheapest and best feeds for calves this time of year is the soft corn and nubbins as you sort

Couldn't Be a Poem.
"I used to think she was a perfect poem." "Well, isn't she?" "No; she's not a poem at all." "Why not?" "She has been snatched up and married by a magazine editor."—Houston Post.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

ONE of the most notable buildings at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 will be the great Palace of Horticulture, constructed of glass, covering over five acres, or two city squares in extent, and surmounted by a dome 150 feet high. The Palace of Horticulture will be set in a great tropical garden near the main entrance to the exposition grounds. It will be 672 feet long and its greatest width will be 320 feet. An impressive nave eighty feet high will run the length of the building and paralleling the central nave on either side will be two side aisles fifty feet in height. At the main entrance to the building a huge arch will be adorned with classic bas-reliefs suggestive of the purpose of the structure. The entrance and interior of the Palace of Horticulture will be decorated with trellises upon which flowering vines will be trained. When the exposition opens the Horticultural Palace will appear as if set in the heart of a marvelous garden. Although wood will be used in connection with glass the Palace of Horticulture will be in every sense a glass palace; it will be the largest glass structure ever built. During the night illuminations at the exposition the vast surface of the building will present unusual and beautiful reflections.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT" as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Instalments are as follows:

FALL TERM			
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS		ACADEMY	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.50	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.00	\$32.00
If paid in advance	*\$28.60	*\$31.40	*\$32.40

WINTER TERM			
INCIDENTAL FEE		ROOM	BOARD
5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
6.00	7.20	7.20	7.20
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	*\$28.50	*\$30.70	*\$31.70

SPRING TERM			
INCIDENTAL FEE		ROOM	BOARD
5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	*\$22.00	*\$24.00	*\$25.00

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				

Free Dispensaries For Treating Hookworm Disease

THE county dispensaries for the free examination and treatment for hookworm disease have been phenomenally successful. Though they were not established until the spring of 1911 and then in only two

More than 100 counties have made the small provision of money necessary to have the dispensary campaigns. The county authorities make a small appropriation to defray the local expenses for drugs, advertising and ex-



STATE AND COUNTY FREE DISPENSARY FOR HOOKWORM DISEASE.

states, before the close of that year nine states had them in operation. Entirely new as they were, 87,000 persons were treated through them during the first few months of their establishment in 1911. Twenty-three thousand were treated during the very severe winter months of January, February and March of 1912, and the work is gaining further headway.

penses occasioned by a laboratory man to assist the physician in charge of the dispensary.

Usually five points in a county are selected for the dispensaries, and each one is open one day of each week for five or six weeks, giving an opportunity to people in all sections of the county to receive successive treatments each week until completely cured.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

YOU WILL NEVER KNOW

A tenth of what is going on in Town, State, Nation and World if you fail to take

THIS PAPER

Order It Now! Order It Now!

TO THE GIRLS IN THE MOUNTAINS

Berea is building a new hall. Perhaps we shall call it "Faith Hall" for it is being started without any money in the expectation that we shall find friends who will pay for the lumber and the labor necessary for its construction.

This building is especially for those girls who ought to be in Berea the coming winter. Last year we were obliged to discourage and send away a considerable number. This year we are going to provide for at least one hundred more than ever before.

Now girls, this is your chance. Plan at once and let us know that you are coming so that we can have your room ready. Every young lady who wishes to improve and make progress the coming winter should lay her plans now.

The entire expenses for the Winter Term in Berea, twelve weeks, are \$29 and any girl can earn from \$6 to \$10 without interfering with her studies. Bring \$21 to start with and have \$5 more in reach as needed.

And you don't need to prepare expensive clothing. Come to Berea and you will find here some of the very best young people from all parts of Kentucky and from many other states. You may be a stranger almost at the start, but by the end of the month you will have more friends in Berea, and good ones too, than anywhere else in the world.

Let us have Faith Hall full of the right kind of girls, January first.

JACKSON COUNTY

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Nov. 10.—The election passed off quietly, the Progressive Party carrying this precinct two to one. Altho J. W. Langley, the Republican nominee for Congress led by 3 to 1 over the Progressive candidate.—Married, the 7th, Miss Raina Atrio VanWinkle to Mr. Owen Bicknell. The bride is the only daughter of J. F. VanWinkle. The groom is one of the four orphan children of W. O. Bicknell. We wish them well in life. — Miss Ollie Hatfield, our school teacher visited home folks at Kerby Knob, the 9th and 10th.

—Married on the 26th of Oct., Miss Almer Smith of Shirley to Mr. Grover Hunter of Duluth. The bride's youngest daughter of John Smith.

The groom is the youngest son of the Widow Hunter of Red Lick. We wish them a long and prosperous life.—Shird Baker, who has been in the west for several years, returned home a few days ago.—A. C. Bicknell is planning to move away in a few days to Ohio.—Edward Collingsworth is planning to move into the Elisha Isaacs property in a few days. —Miss Buford Engle is visiting relatives at Gray Hawk for a few days.—Squire Engle will hold his regular court at the voting house in this District on the 16th, there being a number of important cases for trial on that day.

HUGH.

Hugh, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Mary Hale is quite sick with lagrippe.—Emma Hurley is some better. The doctor says there is some chance for her recovery.—Mrs. Lena Powell and son visited relatives at Conway, recently.—Mrs. Malissa Azbill gave the young folks a singing last Wednesday night in honor of her brother who is visiting her from Middletown, Ohio.—Miss Virgie Powell is sick.—Martin Abrams has returned from Ohio.—Geo. Benge is building a stone chimney to his residence.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Click visited relatives at Kerby Knob last Sunday.—John Henry visited at W. R. Benge's last Sunday.—Miss Anna Powell visited the school at this place last Thursday and gave an interesting talk. — Vincent Fowler went home with his teacher last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Benge visited Mr. Joe Alexander, Sunday.

KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Nov. 9.—Rev. Hacker assisted by Rev. Childress of Rockcastle County held a very interesting meeting at the Baptist church last week. There were nine additions to the church.—Henry Click and family visited Mrs. Click's parents at Dreyfus last week. — Myrtle and Bessie Click who are attending school at Berea visited home folks a few days last week.—John and Mildred Lane of Berea visited relatives at this place from Saturday until Tuesday. — Walter Williams is all smiles over the arrival of a boy at his home, Oct. 25th.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Duch Isaacs, Oct. 25th, a boy.—Bertha Pokwell was the guest of Flossie Click, Sunday.—Mrs. G. W. Johnson visited her little daughter at the Danville School last week. He found her getting along nicely.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Nov. 8.—We are having some real nice weather.—Gathering corn is all the go now.—Levi Purkey has moved to Moores Creek where he will make his future home. — Died, recently, Mrs. Clara Denham of this place. Mrs. Denham was a faithful member of the Green Hill Missionary Baptist church and well beloved by all who knew her. We wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to all her friends and relatives and especially her husband and children. — Grant Nichols has sold his farm to our County Judge, J. W. Mullins, and

is moving on R. E. Nichols' land. — Albert Powell has gone to Idamay on a business trip.—Messrs. Hunley and Pennington and son have moved their mill to Pond Lick Branch near G. W. Langdon's place.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Davis were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sexton, Saturday and Sunday.—Elijah Cornett and Henry Gabbard of Parrot attended church at Green Hill, Sunday.—A combined funeral of J. H. Denham and R. E. Denham will be preached at Green Hill church on Sunday, Dec. 22, by Bro. James Brewer of Corbin and Bro. G. P. Hacker.—John Seals has moved to Hazelpatch. — John Gabbard has purchased the Rubie Helton farm near Seven Pines School house. — Tom Brewer is putting a new roof on his dwelling house. — W. H. Davis has rented his farm on Pond Lick to a Mr. Anderson of Annville.

PRIVETT

Privett, Nov. 8.—We have had some very pleasant weather and the people are going hustling business hauling logs in this vicinity.—Mr. Harry Brandenburg and family are visiting his father-in-law, L. J. Peters, this week.—Emery Robertson has purchased a mule for which he paid a hundred dollars.—Marcus Cook has been very poorly with lagrippe for the past two weeks.—J. J. Brumback sold two nice mules to Dan Ward, recently.—John Morris, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving.—Miss Rebecca Farmer left, Wednesday, for Cincinnati, Ohio, where she will be employed for a while.—J. J. Brumback entertained a large crowd last Saturday night. — W. R. Amyx and Godfrey Isaacs were in this vicinity this week buying turkeys. They were paying 11 cents per pound.—The Misses May and Sophia Madden were the guests of Molle Peters, Friday night.—Sila Peters will soon have his new dwelling house done and will occupy it at an early date.—Mrs. A. J. Hamilton gave a quilting, Saturday, and invited quite a number of people. — James Flanery, stable Manager, for Lee Congleton, was in this vicinity attending to business, recently.

LAUREL COUNTY

VIVA

Viva, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Addie Centers, her daughter, Zeila, and niece, Maud Parsley, returned last week from a visit at Corbin. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Centers' brother, Mr. Brummett.—Miss Avia Pyke of Corbin is visiting her sister, Mrs. Vina Miller.—Died, Oct. 31st, Little Nellie Tacket of membranous croup. Her body was taken to Pittsburg for burial.—F. C. Jones is confined to his room with grippe.—The principal of the school, Mr. Farris, was absent last week on account of a cold. — Mrs. James Thompson of Dokesboro, who has been visiting at this place and East Bernstadt, returned home accompanied by her little granddaughter, Tevis Thompson, who will visit her until Christmas.

OWSLEY COUNTY

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Nov. 9.—The election passed off peacefully at this place. The total vote cast at Cow Creek was 215, of this number Taft received 163, Roosevelt 25, and Wilson 21. Taft carried Owsley County by 357 majority.—Mrs. Lucy Gabbard of Booneville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Minter.—Bro. Ike Gabbard preached the funeral of Mrs. Lizzie Moore at Esau last Sunday.—Lee Clark who is teaching at Prestonburg, Ky., was home to vote.—B. T. Huff has returned home from Leslie County. — Edna, the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Gabbard, has typhoid fever. — Some of our citizens were at Booneville, Wednesday.—James W. Baker age 83 and blind was out to vote. — Wednesday.—Ed. Eversole spent Wednesday night and Wednesday night at R. W. Minter's.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, Nov. 4.—Born to the wife of Will Callahan last Sunday night and took from it their son, Charlie. His name is Marie. — Rev. J. S. Ward preached here, Saturday and Sunday. He is also conducting a ten days Singing School at Big Springs on Saturdays and Sundays when his time is not taken up in church service.—Jas. Smith has moved into his new dwelling.—Jno. Margraves of Blake and J. S. Lane of Island City, are erecting a new dwelling for W. G. Brewer. — Harvey Biggs and son, Willie, erected a chimney for R. S. Wilson the past week.—J. H. Brewer has moved from property belonging to B. L. Brewer to property belonging to L. B. Brewer.—W. M. Napier and wife visited her brother-in-law, J. I.

Hughes, at Idamay, Saturday and Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Nov. 7.—The School Improvement League continues with its good work. They held a most delightful box supper last Thursday night and realized about seventeen dollars. — Millard Brown has taken our popular shoe drummer, T. J. Robinson, to some of his business places this week.—Miss Malver Rawlings was called to London last week to visit Mrs. Hiram McCrory who was sick.—The Baker family where there are three sick patients with typhoid are all getting better. — Mrs. Lida Brown has been very sick with the same disease.—T. C. Daniel moved his family to the home lately purchased from Allen Hurst, who has moved to London. — Wm. Rawlings and family of Manchester visited their relatives here last week.—We are very sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Eli Jarrett. — Green Allen is about to occupy his beautiful new home which he built himself.—Peter Jarrett and family who have been living in Illinois are visiting his father.—Mrs. Dr. Hornsby and some of her children visited her son and his wife in McKee the early part of the week. She reports a very pleasant trip.—A. J. Neely of East Bernstadt moved into the vacant house of Chas. Thompson.

SEXTON'S CREEK

Sexton's Creek, Oct. 26.—Big Jack Frost came, Wednesday morning, in earnest.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf returned from Louisville, Friday, where he had been attending the Masonic Lodge. He reports a profitable and enjoyable session.—Mrs. Ellen Burch returned from Gray Hawk, Thursday, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rhoda Edwards. — Messrs. G. W. Bishop, Dan and Henry Clark, all of California, are visiting friends and relatives here. — Mrs. Lou Boggs, who has been staying with her brother, Henry Rowlett, has gone to Travelers Rest to stay with her mother. — J. M. King has sold his farm to T. A. Becknell for \$1,100.—A new baby was born to the wife of Riley Burch, Wednesday. Her name is Virgie May. — Sam King, formerly from the state of Washington, has bought the farm of Rob. Peters for \$4,000. Peters reserving the timber from 16 inches up.—M. K. Sandlin has returned from near Lexington where he had been working.—Mrs. Jane Thompson has been very ill, but is better now.—Carr Henley and Farmer Woods are out of school this week on account of sickness. — Rev. J. P. Metcalf goes to Laurel Creek today to attend church.

VINE

Vine, Nov. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clark are all smiles over the arrival of a fine girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Creech who have been visiting relatives at this place have returned home. — The singing at the Silver Mine School is progressing nicely with Felix and Matt Pennington as teachers.—Mrs. Henry Pennington is very poorly.—Miss Bertha Bowles of Fariston visited friends at this place last week.—Miss Little Maupin who is staying at Welchburg visited home folks last Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Hurley of London visited the latter's parents, J. M. Wilson, last week.—The little daughter of G. W. Browning is very sick. — The protracted meeting conducted by the Rev. Riley closed Thursday night. He will come again next Saturday.—Felix Burns and Miss Sophia Campbell spent Tuesday with friends on Moores Creek.—Everybody is busy gathering corn and digging coal. — Dillard Whittmore made a business trip to Goose Creek today.—Miss Bessie Neely who has been visiting relatives at Burning Springs returned home, Wednesday.

OBITUARY

The death angel visited the home of Will Callahan last Sunday night and took from it their son, Charlie. His name is Marie. — Rev. J. S. Ward preached here, Saturday and Sunday. He is also conducting a ten days Singing School at Big Springs on Saturdays and Sundays when his time is not taken up in church service.—Jas. Smith has moved into his new dwelling.—Jno. Margraves of Blake and J. S. Lane of Island City, are erecting a new dwelling for W. G. Brewer. — Harvey Biggs and son, Willie, erected a chimney for R. S. Wilson the past week.—J. H. Brewer has moved from property belonging to B. L. Brewer to property belonging to L. B. Brewer.—W. M. Napier and wife visited her brother-in-law, J. I.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Nov. 11.—Miss Anna Roberts is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. J. Clark.—Willie Sandlin of Winchester who is now in school at Berea, spent from Saturday until Monday with his uncle, John C. Powell and family.—Evan Adams who has been spending the past week with

his family, left, Monday, for Whitesburg, where he will resume his position as overseer on the railroad. — The Misses Eva Lewis, Lydia Young, Fairy Settle, Willie Sandlin, and Hugh Lewis spent Sunday with Suda and Green Powell.—Misses Tressie Riddle and Bertha Harp of Lexington spent last week with their cousin, Mrs. Julia Riddle Maupin.—Miss Verna Parks and Bernice Robinson spent from Saturday until Monday with their parents at this place. — Mr. and Mrs. Cam Lewis spent Sunday with Mrs. Nannie Hill. — The Misses Mabel and Leila Flanery were visiting in Berea, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Reed Hazelwood will leave in a few days for Middletown, O., where they will make their home.—Miss Suda Powell was shopping in Berea, Monday.

WHITES STATION

Whites Station, Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Twigg left for Florida last Wednesday where they will spend the winter.—Mrs. Jno. Wilds, from Richmond, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Jno. Cochran, of this place. — Dennis Fortune visited Miss Ethel Brown, Sunday.—Blanche Smith gave a party, Tuesday night, in honor of her teacher, Miss Gertrude Todd. Those present were the Misses Jennie Ritter, Gertrude Todd and Blanche Smith, Messrs. Farris and Luther Maupin, Conojon Fortune, Horace Burton, William, Cecil, Jennings and Veda Ritter and Harber Smith. They all report a very nice time.—Mr. and Mrs. Buck Johnson made a business trip to Richmond, Tuesday. — Mr. Chester Parks, from Berea, visited Miss Gertrude Todd, Sunday.—Jno. Fortune and family spent Sunday with friends at Bobtown. — Messrs. Ben and Colonel Fortune visited the Misses Brown, Thursday.—Tom Ballard and wife of Rogersville were visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Buck Johnson, Saturday and Sunday. — The boys of Whites Station fired several guns, Wednesday night, celebrating the election of the new President.—Miss Mollie Fortune from Richmond spent last week with Grace Fortune.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Wagerville, Nov. 4.—The Misses Mollie Arvine and Anna Flynn were visiting in Irvine the latter part of last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Edwards were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Scrivner, Sunday night.—Jas. Sparks and family visited relatives in Berea and Lexington last week.—Mrs. A. B. Kelley and Miss Ella Park spent Wednesday of last week with Miss Lena Kelley on Red Lick.—Robert Flynn attended County Court at Richmond, Monday.—Mr. Joe Wagers visited his sister, Mrs. Simp Warford, at Drip Rock a few days last week.—The Misses Maggie Hinds, Anna M. Wagers and Anna M. Flynn, and the Messrs. Earnest Centers, and Elliott Rogers were the guests of Miss Kate Wagers, Saturday night and Sunday.

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1st. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure that they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,

D. Walter Morton, Secretary,
Berea, Ky.

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Department of Berea College

(The Citizen is a specimen of our work.)

PRINTS HAND-BILLS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, REPORTS, SERMONS AND BOOKS IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

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